UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3204
28 April 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Wednesday, 28 April 1993, at 12.15 p.m.

President:	Mr. MARKER	(Pakistan)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	Cape Verde	Mr. BARBOSA
	China	Mr. CHEN Jian
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	New Zealand	Mr. O'BRIEN
	Russian Federation	Mr. LOZINSKIY
	Spain	Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. RICHARDSON
	United States of America	Ms. ALBRIGHT
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the Official Records of the Security Council.

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93-85744 4305V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 12.15 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

PARTICIPATION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) IN THE WORK OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/25675, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by France, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

I should like to draw the attention of members of the Council to the following revision to be made to the text of the draft resolution contained in document S/25675, in its provisional form. The following preambular paragraph should be inserted after the first preambular paragraph:

"Considering that the State formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has ceased to exist,".

The United States of America has joined as a sponsor of the draft resolution.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall now put the draft resolution (S/25675), as orally revised in its provisional form, to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

Against: none

Abstaining: China, Russian Federation

The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows: 13 in favour, none against and 2 abstentions. The draft resolution, as orally revised in its provisional form, has been adopted as resolution 821 (1993).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. CHEN Jian (China) (interpretation from Chinese): The Chinese delegation abstained in the vote on the resolution just adopted by the Security Council. When the Security Council adopted resolution 777 (1992), the Chinese delegation expressed its principled position with regard to the question of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(Mr. Chen Jian, China)

We have always held that all the Republics of former Yugoslavia should take their own seats in the United Nations and other organs of the system, and no Republic should be excluded lightly.

We are of the opinion that the resolution just adopted is a transitory arrangement. We hope that the question of the seat of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia can be settled properly, that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia can obtain its own seat in the United Nations and the organs belonging to the United Nations system.

Ms. ALBRIGHT (United States of America): The United States cosponsored and voted in favour of this resolution, as we continue to believe that the claim of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to membership in international organizations is legally invalid.

We look forward to the day when the United States could support the application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for admission to the United Nations. Unfortunately, that day appears far away. Just yesterday the Bosnian Serbs launched new attacks on Bosnian Government positions near Bihac. Gross violations of human rights continue. In fact, it appears that the Serbs are making a special effort to flaunt the will of the international community.

The Belgrade authorities must end their support for the Bosnian Serbs. They must end their support for aggression in Bosnia and Croatia.

The international community and the Security Council have gone on record as demanding that the Bosnian Serbs sign and implement the peace plan which the two other parties have indeed signed. Until that day, they will remain international pariahs.

(Ms. Albright, United States)

The United States will support the application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for membership in this Organization when - and only when - Serbia and Montenegro meet the criteria in the United Nations Charter, that is, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia must show that it is a peace-loving State and demonstrate its willingness to comply fully with Chapter VII resolutions of the Security Council.

Mr. SARDENBERG (Brazil): Although not a member of the Security Council at the time of the adoption of resolution 777 (1992), related to the participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the work of the General Assembly, Brazil had the opportunity to express its views on the issue when it was taken up by the General Assembly last September. On that occasion, Brazil abstained in the voting on Assembly resolution 47/1.

We remain convinced now, as we were then, that questions related to admission, participation, suspension or expulsion affect the most basic rights of States in relation to the Organization and should therefore be dealt with with the utmost care and attention, bearing in mind the fundamental need to follow the Charter strictly.

Having said that, we note that over the past seven months the situation in the area has not ceased derioriating, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina; indeed, it has degenerated into an utterly dreadful display of inhumanity.

It is only such extraordinary circumstances that can justify measures of an extraordinary nature. By voting in favour of resolution 821(1993), Brazil wishes to signify its support for the urgent efforts of the Security Council aimed at bringing to an end the cruel conflict in the territory of the former Yugolsavia.

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

We hope that conditions may soon exist to review the decision taken today. It is indeed our hope that the message implied in the adoption of this resolution will be carefully considered by those concerned and will prove helful in the achievement of the objective we all share: restoring peace in that region, and making it a lasting peace.

Mr. LOZINSKIY (Russian Federation)(interpretation from Russian): The delegation of the Russian Federation abstained in the voting on the resolution just adopted, since we are against any further steps - in addition to the ones already taken within the United Nations system last autumn - to separate Belgrade and keep it outside international organizations.

Recent events in the Yugoslav crisis, in which all parties are involved, and the fact that the leadership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has undertaken specific steps to apply pressure on the Bosnian Serbs in order to ensure that they adhere to the Vance-Owen plan, make the idea of meting out further punishment to Belgrade inappropriate, in our view. The impression may be given that the international community regards such punishment as an end in itself, to the detriment of ongoing efforts to seek a peaceful settlement, which requires a well-balanced and well-thought-out approach.

The PRESIDENT: There are no further names on the list of speakers. The Security Council has just concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 12.25 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3205
30 April 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 30 April 1993, at 11.30 a.m.

President:	Mr. MARKER	(Pakistan)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. LI Zhaoxing
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	New Zealand	Mr. O'BRIEN
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. MARTINEZ SALAZAR
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. RICHARDSON
	United States of America	Mr. WALKER
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA

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93-85756 4355V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 12.05 p.m.

EXPRESSION OF WELCOME TO THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA

The PRESIDENT: I should like, at the outset of the meeting, to extend, on behalf of the Council, a warm welcome to the new Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations, His Excellency Mr. Li Zhaoxing. We very much look forward to working with him on the Council. He brings with him a vast and varied diplomatic experience. We wish you, Mr. Ambassador, a warm welcome.

Mr. LI Zhaoxing (China) (interpretation from Chinese): Mr. President, in my very first statement in this lofty Security Council Chamber as the new Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, please allow me to express my heartfelt thanks to you for your kind words of welcome on behalf of the other members of the Council.

At the same time, I should like to express my thanks to the Secretary-General for his welcome.

Mr. President, April will end soon, and, as President of the Council for this month, you have successfully guided the work of the Council with your remarkable talents and rich diplomatic experience. I wish to congratulate you on your outstanding efforts. What is particularly worth mentioning is that you are always full of energy and quick in your thinking, whether at the weekends when the Council has to hold urgent meetings or during the long sessions that sometimes last into the small hours. For this, I should like to express my personal admiration and respect.

We are happy to note that, with the change in the international situation, the Security Council is playing an increasingly important role in the maintenance of international peace and security.

(Mr. Li Zhaoxing, China)

As a permanent member of the Council, China will, as always, be committed to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and will make its own contribution to the maintenance of international peace, the promotion of development and the peaceful settlement of international conflicts. In this respect, I look forward to cooperating closely with the representatives here in the joint effort for the achievement of the noble goals of the Charter of the United Nations.

The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of the People's Republic of China for his kind words addressed to me.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION RELATING TO NAGORNY-KARABAKH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO THE STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN CONNECTION WITH THE SITUATION RELATING TO NAGORNY-KARABAKH (S/25600)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In accordance with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Arzoumanian (Armenia) and Mr. Hassanov (Azerbaijan) took places at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to the statement of the President of the Security Council in connection with the situation relating to Nagorny-Karabakh, document S/25600.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/25695, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of members of the Council to the following other documents: S/25564, letter dated 7 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; S/25584, S/25599, S/25603 and S/25641, letters dated 12, 13, 15 and 20 April 1993, respectively, from the Permament Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; S/25626, letter dated 17 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; S/25660 and S/25671, letters dated 8 and 27 April 1993, respectively, from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; S/25553, S/25573, S/25582, S/25583, S/25585, S/25602, S/25625, S/25634, S/25635, S/25650, S/25660, S/25664, S/25684 and S/25685, letters dated 7, 8, 12, 14, 19, 20, 26, 27 and 28 April 1993, respectively, from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Members of the Council have received photocopies of a letter dated 28 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, which will be issued as document S/25701.

(The President)

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution (S/25695) to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has therefore been adopted unanimously as resolution 822 (1993).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. OLHAYE (Djibouti): My delegation voted in favour of the resolution in the hope that, in the near future, we will be in a position to call a spade a spade. It disturbs us to have had to accept that this is a local conflict perpetrated and carried out solely by local Armenian forces. However, we all know only too well that the truth is that this is a conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

In our view, it is impossible to be very optimistic so long as we continue to postpone any action on our part - as a minimum, a condemnation, pending the outcome of the protracted negotiations within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). We cannot hide our dismay that Armenia should be insisting, in defiance of international conviction and knowledge, that this is a conflict between Nagorny-Karabakh and Azerbaijan. In this respect, we demand that Armenia and Azerbaijan accept a

(Mr. Olhaye, Djibouti)

cease-fire and that Armenia withdraw from all territories occupied during the recent aggression.

The Council, in our view, cannot remain on the sidelines for too long in the face of an act of aggression of this gravity that has created a major humanitarian crisis and that threatens peace and security. The sooner we move in the right direction consistent with reality, the better.

Mr. SARDENBERG (Brazil): The conflict that has arisen out of the situation relating to Nagorny-Karabakh is a matter of serious concern to the Brazilian Government.

We welcome the adoption of this resolution. It indicates, in a somewhat clearer way than before, the readiness of the Security Council to follow with care, and periodically assess, the development of the grave confrontation unfolding in that region.

At a time when regional efforts are being intensified, it is certainly appropriate for the Security Council to reaffirm its support for the peace process being conducted for more than a year now by the Minsk Group, within the framework of the CSCE.

It is essential that the hostilities come to a halt, that the occupying forces withdraw from the Kelbajar district and that all parties and others concerned in the region desist from all kinds of hostile acts - including the blockade of basic goods and communications links - which could undermine the attainment of a lasting solution to the conflict, as well as unconditionally adhere to the peace negotiations in place under the aegis of the CSCE.

Special attention should be given to the provision of assistance to alleviate the humanitarian emergency described in the report of the

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

Secretary-General. Unimpeded access to the region should be ensured for international humanitarian efforts.

It is our hope that the Minsk process will produce positive results and that a sustainable peace may soon be restored between the Armenians and Azerbaijanis. We are confident that the Security Council will follow the situation closely as it evolves and will certainly not evade its responsibilities should further consideration of the role of the United Nations be required.

Mr. MERIMEE (France) (interpretation from French): My delegation welcomes the Council's unanimous adoption of resolution 822 (1993) on the situation in Nagorny-Karabakh. In this way the international community is expressing its interest in a painful conflict to which the authorities and the public of my country attach very special interest. The French Government is guided in all it does with respect to this conflict by three principles; we welcome the fact that these are faithfully reflected in the resolution the Council has just adopted:

First, we think it essential to prevent these clashes from turning into a conflict between States. Here the preambular part of the resolution seems to us to strike a reasonable balance between acknowledging that tension exists between Armenia and Azerbaijan and recognizing the localized nature of the fighting.

Secondly, everything should be done to promote a negotiated settlement. As a country that participates in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), France is playing an active role in that framework, particularly in what has come to be called the Minsk Group. The committee of high-level CSCE officials met from last Monday to last Wednesday at Prague; we regret that it was impossible on that occasion for the parties to arrive at any conclusion. We welcome the Council's endorsement, with respect to the central question of the withdrawal of forces, of a formula that enjoyed nearly unanimous support within the CSCE.

Finally, humanitarian assistance is the third element of our action. We are therefore particularly gratified that the Security Council has strongly reffirmed the principle of unimpeded access by civilians to aid.

(Mr. Mérimée, France)

I conclude by reiterating that France will spare no effort, on the multilateral level, to promote dialogue and the quest for a negotiated peace and, on the bilateral level, to bring a moderating influence to bear on the parties.

Mr. RICHARDSON (United Kingdom): The recent escalation of the fighting in the area is a very serious development, a development that in my delegation's view fully justifies the resolution that we have just adopted. There has been a depressing trend of military offensives, and at the same time an unwillingness on the part of a side which apparently is winning on the ground at any given moment to make any effort to compromise. The latest offensive has again coincided with renewed attempts within the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) to get talks re-started. My delegation condemns unreservedly the recent offensive in Kelbadjar and Fizuli and the regions around them, and calls for an immediate withdrawal of forces from there.

Any military solution to the conflict is going to have appalling human consequences; the Secretary-General's latest report indicates the level of suffering that has already been inflicted. The number of displaced people already far exceeds the population of the region on which the conflict is centred. The humanitarian situation is therefore of great concern, and my delegation welcomes the efforts of various United Nations Agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as a number of non-governmental organizations, to alleviate the suffering.

In that connection I should like to mention that my own country has given over £900,000 for these efforts in the past six months, most recently a

(Mr. Richardson, United Kingdom)

grant for the emergency relief programme of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for new refugees from the Kelbadjar region.

We see no alternative to a peaceful solution, but this is going to need historic compromises on both sides and modifications of their stated positions. My delegation believes that the only realistic solution, given United Nations and CSCE principles, is for continued Azerbaijani sovereignty over Nagorny-Karabakh, with real autonomy for the local Armenian population. But if the parties choose instead to continue the conflict they are condemning themselves to years of economic and social misery and forsaking the historic opportunities that are offered by their hard-won independence.

The CSCE Minsk process is widely accepted - here at the United Nations and elsewhere, both by the European Community and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization - as the right vehicle for negotiations. We welcome all the efforts of the Italian Chairman of these consultations, Mr. Raffaele, to find common ground between increasingly bitter adversaries. We regret that at the meeting of senior officials of the CSCE earlier this week the participants in that meeting were unable to agree upon a statement which would have permitted the early resumption of talks. That is why this resolution is so valuable: because it both provides firm backing for the CSCE process and includes the essential elements of a draft statement which could not be agreed upon at Prague because of the opposition of one party.

Mr. ERDOS (Hungary) (interpretation from French): Today, unfortunately, it is not at all uncommon to see nationalist passions trigger armed conflict, which derails the stabilization of democracy in recently

(Mr. Erdös, Hungary)

independent countries. As we see in other parts of the world as well, this tragic phenomenon only causes human tragedy and the destruction of property and creates a psychological barrier between peoples and ethnic communities that bolsters the position of those who will not admit that those with different religious and ethnic origins can live in harmony and good-neighbourliness.

We are deeply concerned to see the use of force proliferating on the principle that brute force can settle admittedly difficult and complex problems that have been building up over decades or even centuries. We know full well that that principle can never settle such problems; rather, it can cause the destruction of whole towns and villages and the annihilation of peoples and ethnic communities. We note with increasing dismay that, given the lack of effective international action against arbitrary violence and genocide, some are drawing the conclusion that they can achieve their goals through aggression, driving hundreds of thousands of men, women and children from their homes and enjoying their booty with impunity.

The way in which the international community reacts to such developments is critical for the future of mankind.

Hungary thinks that today's resolution 822 (1993) is very important indeed. The resolution reaffirms that the United Nations will not accept a policy of faits accomplis, threats to regional stability, the use of force for the acquisition of territory, and the violation of international borders. We welcome the resolution, which demands the immediate cessation of all hostilities, the immediate withdrawal of all occupying forces, and a guarantee of unimpeded access for international humanitarian assistance in the region.

(Mr. Erdös, Hungary)

In that connection, cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) must play an essential role. We are convinced that the peace process launched in the Minsk Group of the CSCE offers the best chance for a peaceful settlement of this problem.

Mr. HATANO (Japan): Japan has been following the situation in Nagorny-Karabakh and surrounding areas with much concern. We urge the parties concerned immediately to cease all military hostilities and other hostile acts, and to withdraw from the Kelbadjar district and other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan.

(Mr. Hatano, Japan)

We believe that conflicts must be resolved through negotiations. In that respect, my delegation gives full support to the efforts being made by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the Russian Federation. My Government also supports a possible initiative by the Secretary-General for lending technical assistance in the deployment of the CSCE monitoring mission.

The international community must, and will, continue to follow this issue closely.

Mr. ARRIA (Venezuela) (interpretation from Spanish): Venezuela is following with keen interest and great concern the developments in the far eastern areas of Europe and in Central Asia. New countries and regions have joined our Organization, bringing with them their great humanitarian and cultural potential, thus enhancing the vitality of the international community. In so doing, neither they nor ourselves have remained immune to the consequences of the great political transformations that finally have given these nations and peoples their long-delayed independence.

Together with the vast potential, there are also major challenges facing the international community. We welcome them both. Even if the problems and needs to be met are difficult, they are now ours as well, and we are pleased to be able, through our Organization, to contribute to resolving them.

It is against this backdrop that we view the crisis affecting two Members of our Organization, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia. As Member States, they have both won rights and assumed obligations. They are entitled to find within the United Nations, and in particular within the

(Mr. Arria, Venezuela)

Security Council, a neutral and objective body in which to air their differences. But it is a fundamental corollary that they are also obliged to respect and to ensure that their national communities and anyone else who claims a special relationship with them respect all of the norms and principles of international conduct, which they assumed when they signed the United Nations Charter. In particular, they must show absolute respect for one another's independence and territorial integrity and renounce the use of force as a way of solving disputes.

The widening conflict around Nagorny-Karabakh, which is now threatening more territory within the Republic of Azerbaijan, must be settled peacefully - and as quickly as possible. In that vein, two aspects of the conflict are of particular concern to my country, which has provided a haven for many members of the warring communities who have sought refuge from ancient conflict and persecution: on the one hand, we see problems alarmingly similar to those which gave rise to the crisis within the former Yugoslavia, particularly in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Once again, communities that for centuries had lived together in fellowship now prefer to invoke cultural and religiously based identities. Once again, tension is threatening the territorial integrity of a State. Once again, violence is the preferred way of dealing with problems that should instead be settled at the negotiating table.

On the other hand, we see a distorted concept of what should be the premise for peace in our time, the right to self-determination, with peoples choosing paths that divide them and undermine their shared cultural ties and centuries of peaceful coexistence.

(Mr. Arria, Venezuela)

The international community must face up to these challenges. Therefore, we are pleased at the efforts of mediation unfolding today under the aegis of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), and we urge the parties concerned to take a constructive part in those negotiations. Hence, the lack of understanding that still prevails cannot but concern us most profoundly.

Finally, we trust that it will be within the context of the regional bodies that solutions will progressively be identified. However, the Security Council cannot evade its responsibility to uphold the very principles that, in its judgement, must be abided by.

That was the basis for my delegation's affirmative vote on the resolution unanimously adopted by the Council today.

Mr. VORONTSOV (Russian Federation) (interpretation from Russian): The Russian Federation is deeply concerned at the constant conflict around Nagorny-Karabakh. We are particularly concerned at the expansion of military hostilities towards areas adjacent to Nagorny-Karabakh. Those hostilities have exacerbated tensions and escalated the armed conflict. They can only hamper any international efforts to settle the conflict.

From the very beginning of its participation in the settlement of the Karabakh conflict and in its initiatives and within the framework of the Minsk Group on the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), and in the Security Council, Russia has constantly called for an immediate cessation of the bloodletting as a matter of top priority.

(Mr. Vorontsov, Russian Federation)

Among the many concrete proposals Russia has made to put an end to the military and other hostile acts are the blockade and de-escalation of the conflict. Had those proposals been heeded by all opposing parties in good time, the negative consequences of military hostilities would today be far fewer.

In connection with the new escalation of the conflict in Nagorny-Karabakh, the President of the Russian Federation, Boris Nikolai Yeltsin, on 8 April, this year, appealed to the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan for an immediate halt to all hostilities and the start of serious conversations aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement of the conflict. Confirming his readiness to make additional efforts to contribute to the cessation of hostilities and the beginning of a political settlement, President Yeltsin proposed his services as a mediator of the worsening conflict around Nagorny-Karabakh.

We are glad to note that in their replies the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, Mr. Elchibey, and the President of the Armenian Republic, Mr. Ter-Petrossian, accepted the offer of the President of the Russian Federation.

Russia wishes to see a speedy solution to this conflict and is interested in contributing actively by all existing means. We certainly do not consider our endeavours an alternative to pan-European efforts. We energetically support the Council's decisive appeal, contained in the resolution just adopted, that all parties negotiate their grievances within the framework of the Minsk Group of CSCE.

(Mr. Vorontsov, Russian Federation)

Only a political settlement, achieved on the basis of mutual compromise and concessions, can be a durable element of stability in the region. We confirm our readiness, together with other States, to continue to provide all forms of assistance in the search for a political settlement, acceptable to all participants in the conflict.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of Pakistan.

My delegation voted in favour of resolution 822 (1993) in the firm belief that it would contribute positively to the ongoing peace efforts within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to put an immediate end to all hostilities in the region and would lead to an expeditious withdrawal of all Armenian forces from the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic, including the Kelbadjar district and the Lachin area.

My delegation calls upon the concerned States to respect scrupulously the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States of the region. My delegation further calls upon the concerned States to respect the inviolability of international borders of all States and to refrain from the use or the threat of thes use of force.

It is the understanding of my delegation that the expression "other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan" (resolution 822 (1993), para. 1) includes, inter alia, the Lachin area.

I now resume my function as President of the Council.

There are no further names inscribed on the list of speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

UNITED
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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3206
30 April 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 30 April 1993, at 12.40 p.m.

President:	Mr. MARKER	(Pakistan)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. LI Zhaoxing
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	New Zealand	Mr. O'BRIEN
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
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93-85762 4361V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 12.40 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

LETTER DATED 29 APRIL 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/25690)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Angola in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" (Angola) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

members of the Council have before them document S/25690, which contains the text of a letter dated 29 April 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/25694, whICh contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of members of the Council to the following other documents: S/25489, letter dated 17 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to

(The President)

the Secretary-General; and S/25496, letter dated 11 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall take it that that is the case.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

Before putting the draft resolution to the vote, I shall call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. SARDENBERG (Brazil): The situation in Angola continues to be of great concern to us. Since the adoption of resolution 811 (1993) last March, fighting has persisted, in violation of the cease-fire demanded by the Security Council, and the population has continued to endure the consequences of increasingly difficult conditions.

The continuation of the conflict has resulted in a humanitarian crisis that reaches tragic proportions. Millions of people have been displaced from their homes and millions are victims of daily hardship and violence. The estimates of the number of civilian casualties are simply appalling. Economic activities are extensively disrupted. Strong and urgent action by all relevant United Nations agencies is required to save lives and alleviate the suffering.

Brazil, which is linked to Angola by particularly close ties of friendship, cannot but deplore that this situation still lingers on. We are aware of the Secretary-General's intention to work towards expanding humanitarian activities in Angola. We welcome that, and we very much encourage him to proceed in that effort.

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

The deterioration of the humanitarian situation is made even worse by utterly unacceptable impediments to the delivery of relief, in particular the attacks against humanitarian flights, as in the recent shooting down of an aircraft chartered by the World Food Programme. The draft resolution to be adopted today sends a clear message in this regard by strongly demanding that such attacks cease immediately and that the two parties, particularly UNITA, take the measures that are necessary to ensure that such deplorable acts will not be repeated.

We have said it before, and, unfortunately, we must say it again: the conflict in Angola has to stop, and it has to stop immediately. The conditions already exist in Angola for that to happen. The "Acordos de Paz" adopted in Bicesse have provided the framework for a peaceful and democratic process of national reconciliation. Strict respect for those agreements and their full implementation continue to be the key to a solution to the Angolan conflict, which will open the way for national reconstruction and economic development.

We welcomed the resumption of talks between the Government of Angola and UNITA, on April 12 in Abidjan, under the chairmanship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Miss Margaret Anstee. As stated in the draft resolution before us, we are hopeful that the negotiations now under way will bring about an immediate cease-fire throughout Angola, as demanded by the Security Council, and that they will result in the speedy and full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", including the holding of the second round of elections.

Of course, it is up to the parties themselves to agree on the possible role the United Nations can play in facilitating implementation of the peace agreements. We look forward to seeing the results of the current talks, and

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

we will be ready to work with other Council members to respond quickly to requests for an enhanced United Nations presence in Angola. We are convinced that once the parties reach an agreement that calls for the involvement of the United Nations, it will be our duty to respond without any delay. The one-month extension of the UNAVEM II mandate we are authorizing today is a provisional measure, to be completed by a substantive consideration of the further role of the United Nations in Angola in the very near future.

In that connection, we look forward to receiving the recommendations of the Secretary-General as soon as the situation warrants. We find it most appropriate that the draft resolution to be adopted clearly emphasizes the willingness of the Council, at any time within the period of the mandate now authorized, to take action promptly to expand the United Nations presence in Angola.

The task of contributing to the success of efforts towards peace is at the heart of the responsibilities vested in the United Nations and the Security Council. The prospects for peace and development in Angola and the lives and well-being of millions of people are at stake. It is our duty to see to it that the opportunities for peace will not be wasted.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/25694.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has therefore been adopted unanimously as resolution 823 (1993).

There are no further speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3207
30 April 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 30 April 1993, at 12.50 p.m.

President:	Mr. MARKER	(Pakistan)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. ZHANG Yan
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. LADSOUS
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	New Zealand	Mr. O'BRIEN
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. GARRIGUES
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. PLUMBLY
	United States of America	Mr. WALKER
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA

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The meeting was called to order at 12.50 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

AN AGENDA FOR PEACE: PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY, PEACEMAKING AND PEACE-KEEPING

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"Continuing its examination of the Secretary-General's report entitled 'An Agenda for Peace' (S/24111), the Security Council during the month of April 1993, emphasizing the importance of building strong foundations for peace in all countries and regions of the world, considered the subject of post-conflict peace-building.

"The Security Council supports the view that the United Nations, in order to meet its responsibilities in the context of international peace and security, should view its objectives in respect of economic and social cooperation and development with the same sense of responsibility and urgency as its commitments in the political and security areas.

"The Security Council stresses that, in examining the question of post-conflict peace-building, it wishes to highlight the importance and the urgency of the work of the United Nations in the field of development cooperation, without prejudice to the recognized priorities for the activities of the United Nations in that field as defined by the competent bodies.

(The President)

"The Security Council took note of the Secretary-General's observation that, to be truly successful, peacemaking and peace-keeping operations 'must come to include comprehensive efforts to identify and support structures which will tend to consolidate peace and advance a sense of confidence and well-being among people'. It agreed that in addition to the specific measures mentioned by the Secretary-General in paragraph 55 of his report 'An Agenda for Peace', activities such as disarming and demobilization of belligerent forces and their reintegration into society, electoral assistance, the restoration of national security through formation of national defence and police forces and mine-clearing, where appropriate and within the framework of comprehensive settlements of conflict situations, strengthen national political structures and enhance institutional and administrative capabilities and are important in restoring a sound basis for sustainable peace.

"The Security Council further agrees that in the aftermath of an international conflict, peace-building may, inter alia, include measures and cooperative projects linking two or more countries in mutually beneficial undertakings which contribute not only to economic, social and cultural development but also enhance mutual understanding and confidence that are so fundamental to peace.

"In discharging its responsibilities in the prevention of breaches of peace and in the resolution of conflicts, the Security Council encourages coordinated action by other components of the United Nations system to remedy the underlying causes of threats to peace and security. The Council is convinced that the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, in the development and implementation of their

(The President)

programmes, need to be constantly sensitive to the goal of strengthening international peace and security as envisaged in Article 1 of the Charter.

"The Security Council recognizes that post-conflict peace-building, in the context of overall efforts to build the foundations of peace, in order to be effective, also needs adequate financial resources. The Council, therefore, recognizes that it is important for Member States and financial and other United Nations bodies and agencies, as well as other organizations outside the United Nations system, to make all possible efforts to have adequate funding available for specific projects, such as the earliest possible return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes of origin, in post-conflict situations.

"The Security Council, as the organ having primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, fully recognizes, as stated in paragraph 59 of 'An Agenda for Peace', that social peace is as important as strategic or political peace and supports the Secretary-General's view that there is a new requirement for technical assistance for the purposes described in that paragraph.

"The Security Council intends to continue its consideration of the Secretary-General's report entitled 'An Agenda for Peace', as indicated in the President's statement of 29 October 1992 (S/24728)."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/25696.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.